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GOVERNORS OF WEST TALK ON TIMELY TOPICS

Each Makes Suggestion Which He Hoped if Put into Practice Would Benefit His State and the Section Generally

LOAN TO WEST TO BE REPAID

Plea is Made for Smaller Payments First Three Years, Thereby Reducing Number of Failures on Part of Entrymen

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SALT LAKE CITY, June 6.—The second day's conference of western governors was given over entirely to addresses. Between the sessions the governors visited the Tabernacle and then went to the state penitentiary, where luncheon was served while the prison band rendered patriotic music.

Each governor at today's session made suggestions, which he hoped, if put into practice, would benefit his state and west generally.

In the national reclamation service, Governor Oddie of Nevada saw a "wise and fruitful" departure of a government enterprise. Governor Stewart of Montana pleaded for more efficient forest ranger service; Governor Carey of Wyoming gave the history of what the Carey act had done for the west; Governor Spry of Utah declared that men acquainted with the west should be placed in charge of reclamation work, while Governor Ammons of Colorado, insisted the states should be given control of the public domain.

"With respect to the work of the national reclamation service in the west, I think the western people who come in touch with it realize its prodigious importance in the national upbuilding and feel it has proved a wise and fruitful departure in government enterprise," said Governor Oddie.

"After due allowance for inevitable mistakes incident to the initiation of work of this character and magnitude and taking into consideration the fact that ten or twenty years must elapse before the full measure of its fruits will be evidenced, there seems to be no legitimate ground for the contention that the policy of national reclamation is a failure.

"Lands which will be reclaimed under the national reclamation projects are in excess of 3,000,000 acres and are sufficient for 50,000 families and the cost may reach \$150,000,000. It is a loan to the west which the west will repay. There is one feature of the disposal of the land which I think should be modified. If settlers' payments are very light the first three years, thereafter increasing as they are able to derive increasing income there would occur less hardships and fewer failures to make good on the part of the entrymen."

Lieutenant Governor Fitzgerald of Colorado, who is president of the public domain development association, made a plea for organization of branches of the association in each state for the purpose of obtaining state control of public domain as far as possible.

The desire of a nation to increase its population, and the desire of a state to enhance its richness and make fertile soil out of millions of acres of barren lands were the forces which influenced Governor Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, to father the congressional bill known popularly as the "Carey act."

In discussing the act itself, before the governors today, Governor Carey said:

"It simply means the granting of lands that are arid—such lands as will not produce crops without artificial irrigation—to certain states having within their borders large bodies of unappropriated public lands, on condition that the states cause the lands to be reclaimed and settled by actual settlers in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to each individual.

"There are in course of redemption in all the states probably 6,000,000 acres under the act. We have every faith that the unfavorable conditions which heretofore have been encountered will be avoided in the future, and that the friction which has arisen between the state authorities and the authorities of the United States will not be found to exist in the future.

I believe that fully 20,000,000 acres will be reclaimed in the arid land regions under the act. I regret that save in my own state, I could not find satisfactory information to move in matters which has been accomplished."

The speaker urged his conferees to use every influence possible to have their states take full advantage of the Carey act. He said: "The people of the United States should have nothing undone to hurry the time when the lands are available for settlers and newcomers. Some of the states which have taken advantage of the Carey act have greatly increased their prosperity and the individual welfare of their inhabitants."

"How the government policy toward (Continued on Page Six)

GRAHAM WANTS BEST BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representative Graham of Pennsylvania introduced a bill today to appropriate immediately fifteen million dollars to increase the navy by authorizing the construction of three first class battleships to be as heavily armed, powerfully armored and speedy as any battleship afloat. They would have the greatest practicable radius of action and cost not exceeding six million dollars each.

Committee Now For Retaliatory Duty on Paper

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, June 6.—For several hours today the senate finance subcommittee of which Senator Johnson of Maine is chairman, discussed the paper schedule of the Underwood tariff bill and reported tonight an amendment to put a retaliatory duty against Canada print paper valued at not more than two and one-half cents per pound is being seriously considered.

Because the majority of the subcommittee is inclined to this view, they have summoned from New York, John Morris, chairman of the paper committee of the American newspaper publishers association who has reiterated his opposition to the imposition of any countervailing duty.

No decision has been reached but it was learned from an authoritative source that the matter hangs in the balance with a leaning toward putting in a countervailing duty.

PROTECTION IS NOW DEMANDED

Three Hundred Americans Located in Mexico Send Formal Message to President Wilson Appealing to Him for Immediate Action

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] TAMPAICO, June 6.—Three hundred Americans located south of Tampico representing 68 families, demanded in a long message to President Wilson sent through Consul Miller to know "once and for all" whether they may expect protection from the home government since they do not desire "to take measures for our own safety which would embarrass our government without giving due notice beforehand."

The message of the Americans was transmitted by wireless through Consul Miller to W. W. Canada, American consul at Vera Cruz to be forwarded to Washington. It says in part:

"Having been left without any protection whatever on the part of both sides in the pending controversy, therefore, we can only look for protection from our own country. We must know once and for all if we may expect same. Having been subjected to slights and a great variety of indignities and gross abuse the last few days the situation calls for our personal safety and the defense of our families. In their interests, therefore, we have assembled to consider the best way. We consider protection necessary now since after death it will be of no use."

The message declares, in addition, the petitioners have borne their financial losses silently, but many of them did not entertain the advice to "get away if in danger" as their departure would mean the abandonment of the accumulations of a life time. We consider the lives of ourselves and families in danger and the situation has justified this petition several times the last few days." The message then continues:

"It is no longer doubtful the slightest spark will bring on the dreaded conflagration any moment. In many instances small arms sold American citizens by the American government for their protection have been demanded and in some instances have been taken."

Troopers Ordered Back

EAGLE PASS, June 6.—Troops B and D of the Fourth United States cavalry which left here early yesterday morning for Fort Clark, were met today by a courier from the Mexican government with peremptory instructions to return immediately to Eagle Pass. No cause is known for the movement, as everything here, and in Piedras Negras is quiet.

INVESTIGATE BASEBALL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, June 6.—Plans for an investigation of the baseball trust were made today by Representative Gallagher, who will have a hearing a week before the house rules committee on his resolution. Gallagher said that half a dozen witnesses will be enough to sustain his charges of monopoly.

THE WEATHER TODAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—For Arizona, Fair.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES IS NOT PROBABLE

Principle of Compulsory Arbitration Written into Code Last Five Years Forms Stumbling Block in Senate

PANAMA TOLLS ARE AN ISSUE

Recent Negotiations With Japan, Several Matters With Great Britain and Mexican Problem Form Subjects of Discussion

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, June 6.—The principle of compulsory arbitration written into the code which has bound the United States with twenty-four great and lesser nations of the world for the last five years is in serious danger and unless a decided change of sentiment in the senate the renewal of the twenty-three treaties which gave concrete evidence of this nation's belief in such a policy may be impossible.

In executive session tonight the senate again failed to ratify the renewals of the arbitration agreements with Great Britain, Italy and Spain, which recently expired. These conventions provide that questions relating to the interpretation of treaties, excepting those which cannot be settled through diplomatic channels or those of vital interest to the national honor or independence, be submitted to The Hague.

A similar treaty with France has been renewed.

The main argument tonight arose over the contention that if the treaty with Great Britain is ratified, the Panama canal tolls question will have to be submitted to The Hague, but during the discussion the Japanese question and the general attitude of the nation toward compulsory arbitration was brought up and led to expression of views utterly at variance with the entrance into such binding agreements in the future.

A motion to refer the three treaties to the foreign relations committee with instructions that the treaty with Great Britain be modified so as to exempt specifically the Panama canal tolls question, was abandoned but a prolonged discussion is predicted for future sessions. Some senators showed a disposition to criticize the making of compulsory arbitration agreements even if they bound only in cases which do not affect vital interests, national honor or independence.

One senator went so far as to declare:

"There are many people in the United States and in the senate who ought to be in England."

The senators who did not speak, but who discussed arbitration with their colleagues during the debate expressed decided opinions on the expected to which this nation has bound itself to arbitrate matters of honor.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, June 6.—The American lawn tennis players paved a way to a trip to England by defeating the Australian team two straight for the Davis cup in the preliminary matches on the West Side Tennis club courts today. Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated H. M. Rice 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, and R. Norris Williams scored a second victory winning from Stanley N. Doust, captain of the invading team, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

All needed to clinch the American team's victory is to win one of the three remaining matches and experts look upon this to be accomplished tomorrow when McLoughlin and H. O. Hackett meet the Australian doubles team consisting of Doust and A. B. Jones. Should the United States combination win the team will sail for England late this month to meet a German team which has already eliminated the French racquet which was the quest for the international championship.

The play during the seven sets contested today proved conclusively so far as the present competing teams are concerned that the American players have no real contenders from the antipodes.

The United States champion McLoughlin, easily disposed of Rice, outplaying his opponent to an extent not shown by the scores. To the surprise of the gallery, there were none of the old slambang tactics for which the Californian has been noted. He used great force both in service and volleying but used it with care and discretion. Either at the back court or at the net he would gauge the returns carefully then, calling into play his powerful sweep, shoot the ball at old H. Hackett meet the Australian helplessly left the ball. Even when they did racquet the sphere both Rice and Doust showed a tendency to play the bound too late driving the ball into the net with great frequency.

Rice could neither out general nor outplay McLoughlin, the latter's speedily powerful strokes caused the Australian to drive into the net or out of the court repeatedly. In placement also the American (Continued on Page Two)

COMMENCEMENT.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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Gone forever—the soft June nights—
The campus bathed in moonlight—
The careless joy of youth—
The murmur of voices, indistinct
Beneath the shade of noble trees.
The tender vow of love eternal—
The trusting eyes bedimmed with tears
The golden atmosphere of love—
The chapel bell; melodious call.
All gone to come no more,
The college days are o'er.

FIRST BLOOD FOR AMERICAN RACQUETEERS

McLoughlin and Williams Best Doust and Rice of Australians — May Get Look-in for the World's Championship

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DYNAMITE JURY OUT ALL NIGHT

BOSTON, June 6.—The jury in the dynamite "planting" conspiracy case deliberated until a late hour tonight. After midnight, when the jury had been out nine hours, Judge Crosby sent word he would not receive a verdict until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. The jury then retired for the night.

One Woman In Favor of Heeter As Superintendent

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PITTSBURGH, June 6.—But one member of the board of education voted for the retention of S. L. Heeter, as superintendent of schools. Heeter was discharged today on a charge of immorality. The member who voted against discharging Heeter was a woman, Miss Bertha Keenard. Early in March last a domestic employed by Heeter made two serious charges while she was ill in a hospital. He was arrested and indicted, but was acquitted by a jury in criminal court. He had been granted a leave of absence during his trial. When he resumed his duties as superintendent after his acquittal demonstrations or "strikes" were participated in by thousands of school children occurred all over the city.

Additional charges that Superintendent Heeter acted indiscreetly with others, resulted in the board of education appointing a citizens' committee to make a thorough investigation. Last Monday the committee made a report upon which the board found Heeter guilty.

GUTHRIE DINES WITH CHINDA

New Ambassador to Japan is Given Formal Banquet by "Friends and Neighbors" in the City of Pittsburgh

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Japanese ambassador to America, Viscount Chinda and the new American ambassador to Japan, George W. Guthrie of this city, shared honors at a testimonial dinner to the latter tonight, arranged by "friends and neighbors" by Secretary of State William J. Bryan. Bryan planned and formally would have in-

JAP REJOINDER SETS TASK FOR LEGAL LIGHTS

Note Shows Wonderful Familiarity by Those in Tokio Conducting Negotiations With American Constitutional Law

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, June 6.—Japan's latest note with regard to California legislation, admittedly furnishing grounds calculated to tax the talents of the American negotiators, was read at a cabinet meeting today. Later it was the subject of a conference between President Wilson and John Bassett Moore, counselor for the state department.

Consideration of the note by the cabinet was deferred until the return of Secretary Bryan, who left early in the afternoon for Pittsburgh to attend a farewell dinner in honor of the new ambassador to Japan from the United States, George W. Guthrie.

There was some discussion, however, after the long document had been read, and President Wilson, as a result of his talk with Ambassador Chinda yesterday, was able to illuminate the formal arguments presented with sidelights disclosing the internal political conditions in Japan which are influencing the Japanese foreign office powerfully in the conduct of the negotiations.

Press dispatches from Tokio outlining the contents of the Japanese note were received with great interest here.

Officials who examined the subject reached a conclusion that the Japanese foreign office had shown remarkable knowledge of American constitutional law and legal lights of the utmost to rebut the arguments presented.

Introduced the ambassadors but he was so delayed that he arrived almost as the festivities ended.

Ambassador Guthrie in expressing his appreciation of the demonstration his honor and addressing himself to Viscount Chinda, said:

"Your excellency, what you see here will I have no doubt, convince you that the American people as a whole intend to keep faith and a desire to live in peace and friendship with the emperor whom you are justly proud to represent and the people to which you are justly proud to belong, as well as with all other nations of the world.

"We are a people who keep faith and we wish to do justice. I am called to (Continued on Page Seven)

SAY PRESIDENT IS PREEMINENT AS A LOBBYIST

Senator Townsend Declares on Stand Influence Wielded by Executive is Best Example of the Undue Influence Exercised

SECRET CAUCUS IS ALSO SCORED

Unexpected Turn is Given Senate's Lobby Investigation and Committee is Criticized for Methods of Inquiry

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, June 6.—An unexpected turn was given to the senate's lobby investigation late today when Senator Townsend of Michigan, a republican declared on the stand that the influence wielded by President Wilson and by the democratic secret caucus upon the making of the tariff bill constituted the nearest approach to "undue influence upon the members of congress" the investigating committee will be able to find.

Senator Townsend criticized the committee for not asking the members of the senate whether the president sought to influence and declare that even though the president had not intended in his recent denunciation of "lobbies" he is working in support of changes of the tariff to force certain senators to vote against the amendments they knew to be just.

"Who are those senators?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I don't care to name anyone," returned Townsend.

Two democratic members of the committee present, Senators Reed and Walsh, indignantly resented any intimation that President Wilson used patronage or threat to force anyone to support free sugar or free wool in support of the bill as a whole.

"I move," said Walsh, "in view of the serious statements made touching the executive, that any senator who has testified already may be recalled, and interrogated in reference to the lobbyist for that," said Nison and the members of the committee agreed.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, also a republican, following Senator Townsend to the stand expressed his opinion that the "executive's had more influence over bills than all persons who had come to Washington put together."

"The statement the president has put out in regard to the 'insidious lobbyist' has influenced the public mind," said Weeks, "and that has an effect on the senators, the public believes the lobbyist is a bad man, and no senator likes to oppose a measure if the president says the lobbyists are seeking to change it."

Senator Shively, a democratic member of the finance committee said he knew of no lobbying influences at work on the tariff.

The senate agreed to "extend the time limit for the lobby investigation twenty days or until June 28. A new element was injected into it today and will probably carry the questioning of senators over until next week. The features of so-called lobbies of sugar, wool, metals, liquor, labor and other legislation must then be taken up as the second stage of the investigation.

Townsend's statement in relation to President Wilson was not in the form of charges. He expressly said he did not charge the president with using improper methods but insisted the charges that lobbyists existed and the activity of the president in support of free wool and free sugar amounted to undue influence even though he did not use the "big stick" of patronage.

RITCHIE CONSIDERING THIRD FIGHTING OFFER

Lightweight Champion Now Faces Chance of Battling With Wolgast, July 4

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Tom Jones, manager of Ad Wolgast, returned today from a conference with Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie's manager, Billy Nolan, and reported Nolan and Ritchie willing to take on Wolgast in a twenty-round fight July 4, provided the promoter, Graney, concedes a purse of \$17,500, the same as he offered Ritchie for a fight with Rivers.

Graney took the matter under advisement. Jones said he would put up the difference if Graney decided a Ritchie-Wolgast card would not be worth the guarantee of \$17,500 to the champion.

TO REOPEN SUIT.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Sixteen hundred independent tobacco dealers in New York and New Jersey have requested Attorney General McReynolds to reopen the dissolution suit against the American Tobacco company, according to announcement by counsel today.